

## THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

read coldness and disdain in those eyes which once beamed upon me with confidence and affection. Nor was this all I knew not that even this would be the extent of my punishment. Might not deep aversion and contempt take the place of indifference? And even if hated by her whom I adored, what right had I to complain?—My conscience told me I had none! My deep remorse yielded to my torture, but could bring me no relief! Was not I the cause of all her misfortunes? Had not I cast a dark cloud over the brilliant horizon of her life? Had I not brought sorrow upon the brightest days of her youth? In short, was I not the unfortunate cause of all her woes? Perhaps in her despair she might seek an asylum in the grave; perhaps with her last breath she would pour curses upon my head; or, if in pity she granted me a generous pardon, such pity, such pardon, would be more painful than reproof—more heart-breaking than her malice. —I was almost frantic with these harrowing thoughts, which laid the bed upon which I had sought repose, a place of torment, where I vainly courted a short oblivion of my woes.

To increase the extent of punishment I rode to Mountjoy, and endeavored to entice me from sending there for a carriage, as I had intended, to convey Aurora to a more comfortable and less humiliating lodging. You will believe that I made frequent inquiries after my unfortunate companion: the replies were satisfactory, and my attentions were received with some acknowledgment. I was even told that I should be admitted to see her the next day; that she excused herself, and displayed a strength of character, a firmness, and courage, under the cruel circumstances in which she was placed, which would astonish and confound her heartless enemies. All this was told me, however, with such an air of mystery, that it gave me no comfort, and the next day found me again filled with terror and dismay. The fatal interview appeared more dreadful than death itself; and I was seeking for some pretext by which to defer it, when the door of my chamber opened, and Aurora stood before me. I threw myself at her feet, and seizing her hand, bathed it with tears. She gazed upon me for some time in silence; then bidding me rise, said, with an air of dignity and pride, which nothing could overcome: "You have deceived me, truly deceived me, and must be aware that my pardon depends upon the course you may henceforth pursue. If any sentiment of generosity remains in your heart—if you do not wish to heap new misfortune upon your victim—you will not seek to take advantage of the title you have so unjustly acquired. The curate's niece offers me an asylum in her uncle's house; I have accepted it, as it accords with my situation and duties. You can see me there, when you please; and we can then, with more calmness, consider the best mode of relieving ourselves from our present painful position, and arranging our future plans. You may rest to my honor for the faithful guardianship of yours."

The man who lingers is always sanguine. A kind expression from the woman he adores, is sufficient to banish unceasing from his mind. In spite of the studied calmness of Aurora's manner, my faith was strong in her good intentions; and I did not reflect, that it would have been more natural for her to have overwhelmed me with reproaches. For some days I retained the hope of pardon; for I saw her smile as I traced out the plan of such a life as my fond affections suggested. How indeed could I conceive, after the agency I had endured, that my cup of bitterness was not yet full, and that there was in reserve for me a grief still more fatal?

*[Conclusion next week.]*

### The Press.

The United States Gazette, in noticing the recent improvements in the New York Commercial, makes the following sensible remarks, the truth of which has been fully illustrated in this, as in any other latitude.—*S. East Republic.*

As the whole arrangements are made public, there can be no impropriety in referring to the circumstances; and hence we take the liberty to say that a paper owned or sustained by a clique cannot succeed, especially a party paper; its influence ceases with the knowledge that it is only for some specific object; and public interest in its success is diminished from a knowledge that the money of rivals in some form or other is invested in its capital.

In the heat of an election canvass, a paper to carry off the stronger humors of partisans has, by many, been thought expedient, and generally it is adopted; but the time has passed when the press can operate under the common belief that it is speaking upon no general principles, but merely uttering arguments concocted for the hour, to suit immediate circumstances, and to forward the views of some limited connexion.

A pretty long experience in the business of newspaper making, enables us to look to these matters with some ability to judge; and while we avoid now, as we endeavor to do on most occasions, any interference with other people's business, we say that a forced paper, especially a political paper, cannot be made generally useful to the party, or profitable to its proprietors,

excepting as a means of buying office or patronage for its owners and conductors, and we rather think that even that course has been tried once or twice too often. Let the press and its conductors be free, and their principles will be freely discussed, and as a business concern it will then regulate itself. The other mode has envied the country with starving papers, and men fluent editors; so that the whole regular income of the press does not equal its outgoes. Who speak this from no cause of complaint on our own part. We feel for the propriety of a profession of which we have long been a member, and have a sincere regard for personal motives, but with a general view.



### THE FREE TRADER.

OTTAWA, IL., Friday, November 25, 1841.

**Democratic Meeting in Franklin.**  
The Democratic of Franklin county are requested to meet at Utica, N.Y., on Saturday the 27th instant, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Springfield Democratic Convention, and to adopt measures for a better organization of the民主派 party in Franklin.

**Illinois & Michigan Railroad Company.**  
We have received with the State's Assurance and to the legal measures which have been taken by Mr. Smith to suppress the bad names of paper by the President of the company, A. H. Tracy. We are gratified to learn that no steps have been taken which are calculated to destroy the character of the company, or in any manner to cast suspicion on those personae named as its directors. That the discussions were in any manner interested in the issue of this paper, has not been shown, and consequently they are not liable to the penalties of the law, or susceptible by their fellow-citizens for its violation; nor should the character of the company be sacrificed merely because the President of the company, on his own responsibility, violated the spirit and intention of that instrument.

The State's Attorney has informed us that, in information in the nature of a *Ques Wm. White*, has been filed in the Circuit Court of this county, as the present trial against this institution by him and a judgment of *misdemeanor* and *sedition* of all and singular the liberality, privileges and franchises so far as the same may have any relation to BANKING OPERATIONS, has been chosen laying and instituting. The Judge does not reach the charges, nor any of the powers therein contained, but leaves it undecided; and it is confidently hoped that the corporation will unopposedly acquit themselves of this violation; and that the *littera* of the paper will be destroyed before the trial can be opened.

The paper has been suspended by the *Ques Wm. White*, on Saturday evening a large number of the citizens and strangers called on the Governor at the Fox River House, at which place he tarried, and at all hours of the day from their part to rebuke the same or pay or in a way that will be satisfactory to the holders of the same, that the notes be handed over to him, upon which steps will be forthcoming taken by him to bring an indictment upon every piece that may be found afloat under circumstances above cited.

### Gov. Carlin's Visit to Ottawa.

On Saturday last the citizens of this place were gratified to learn that the Governor of this State had arrived in our town, on his way to Chicago, for the purpose of witnessing the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. To say that the Governor was heartily welcomed to our young and prosperous town, would only convey an imperfect idea of the enthusiasm that prevailed. He was welcomed by all! Known to be the friend of the canal, and as having stood by it through every emergency, together with his reputation as an honest man and a faithful public officer being familiar to all, was well calculated to awaken feelings of no ordinary nature in the population.

Immediately after the arrival of the Governor, the citizens assembled at the Court House for the purpose of adopting measures expressive of their regard for the distinguished guest, who, for the first time in his life, had taken a respite with us. The meeting was called to order by appointing L. E. Dickey, Esq., chairman, and A. H. Hoos, Esq., secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Ryan and Glover, for the purpose of recommending to the meeting such measures as they might deem expedient to carry out the wishes of the people in regard to the distinguished individual who had just arrived among us. After retiring a short time, the committee reported and recommended that the hospitality of the place, together with a public dinner be tendered the Governor, and that a committee of nine be appointed to carry out the foregoing objects. The chairman then appointed the following persons as said committee: Messrs. A. R. Dodge, T. L. Dickey, A. Woodruff, G. W. Armstrong, L. P. Sanger, M. Ryan, A. Hoos, G. H. Navis, and J. Hines. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee immediately assembled, and wrote the following letter, which they presented to the Governor:

OTTAWA, Nov. 20, 1841.

Sir.—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the citizens of La Salle county, this day convened, for the purpose not only of expressing the high sense entertained by the citizens of this county of the eminent public services rendered by your Excellency to the people of this state, but also, and more especially as citizens of the county of La Salle, their gratitude for

your efficient and unwavering support of all measures calculated to promote the speedy completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, by inviting you to partake with said citizens of a public dinner on Monday the 23d instant, or at such other time as may suit the convenience of your Excellency, beg leave, in accordance with the directions of the meeting, to tender you the invitation.

In discharging the duty assigned to them, the undersigned beg leave to express to your Excellency their cordial concurrence with the views and motives of the meeting, and the high regard which we personally entertain for you, as a citizen and statesman.

With great respect, sir,  
We are your Excellency's  
Obedient servants,

J. R. Ziegler, M. Ryan,  
T. L. Dickey, A. Hoos,  
A. Woodruff, G. H. Navis,  
G. W. Armstrong, L. P. Sanger,  
Jas. Hines.

To His Excellency,  
THOMAS CARLIN,  
Governor of the State of Illinois,

OTTAWA, NOV. 20.

Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1841.

inducements it offers for the establishment of the Army.

The result of the Commissioners' examinations will not be known before their report is submitted to Congress. The character of the Commissioners is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that they will act without partiality in their selection of the site; and placing every confidence in their ability—the advantages of our town and vicinity, together with the advantages of those places which urge their claims, we feel confident that this section of country stands on equal chance with any other. Fellow-citizens, "keep the ball in motion!" Are you acquainted with any member of Congress? Remember that paper and ink costs but little, and that members of Congress have the *franking privilege*!

(2) The Canal Commissioners arrived in this place on Saturday last, and left for Lockport on the following Tuesday.

The Grand Jury of this county still continues in session. This being the fourth week of the term, it is probable that the decision will be nearly cleared at the end of the week. Judge Pond, by his industry and perseverance, apparently deserves a medal.

### Meeting of Water Power.

Today is being the day advertised for the hearing of the water power at this place, the Canal Commissioners having announced and offered two lots one of which was purchased by our enterprising citizen, the Messrs. Sanger. The lot which they leased lies at the east end of the basin, is open wide and 100 feet deep, with a sufficient supply of water for two or three acres. The lease runs for thirty years, and we understand they pay \$100 per annum. The location of the lot is desirable, and the rent is certainly very moderate. It affords a convenient mill dam at an expense of \$1500 or \$2000, and keep the same in repair, why can't individuals at the canal afford to pay at least the interest on that amount for the same power as Ottawa? The advantage the Messrs. Sanger will have over other citizens in this vicinity, will be readily seen, and if their former enterprise may be considered as an index for the future, the citizens of this town will have the pleasure of testing the qualities of Ottawa River before 12 months pass by. Hurrah for Ottawa, the R. of the Week!

Judge Young and Gen. Irving.

The Ottawa Press of last week contains the letter of these distinguished democrats in reply to the queries of the democratic delegation of Peoria county. Both answer interestingly and explicitly in the affirmative—declare themselves warm and zealous friends of the canal, and look upon its speedy completion as the only means of extricating the state from her present distressing financial embarrassments. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the people of the north to know that both these men, the former of whom deems himself not to be brought before the convention at all, and the latter of whom looks upon the event of his nomination as "an exceedingly improbable contingency"—either, therefore, expecting any favor from the people of the north—will not hesitate to come out boldly in favor of this great improvement. It shows that the opposition of the south to the canal is greatly magnified, and proves at once that the indignation of our enemies that some of the prominent men in our ranks are opposed to the prosecution of this work are entirely groundless.

### Gen. Harrison Poisoned.

An article from the New England Review is going the rounds of the papers, asserting that Gen. Harrison was poisoned. The writer states that when the body of Gen. Harrison was interred, presents to his removal to North Bend, on opening the coffin in which it was enclosed, the head had swollen so large as to burst the glass case fitted around it; and he contends that the disease of which it is generally thought and alleged Gen. H. died could not possibly induce such a swelling and that it could have been caused by poison only. This startling statement, made by a paper of character which the N. E. Review certainly is, could not fail to attract attention, and accordingly a writer in the last Ohio Statesman has taken it up, and proved, by argument and by referring to authorities, that the disease of which Gen. H. is said to have died, with the medicine generally used to cure it, would be *very likely* to produce swelling of the head to some extent, whether the patient lived or died, and he says that every physician who has read his books knows it. It is pretty certain, then, that the writer in the N. E. Review was mistaken. As such a statement must, of course, give the friends and relatives of the lamented Harrison very unpleasant feelings, the giving publicity to it, except upon the best authority, is in the highest degree reprehensible.

### Election News.

New York.—Complete returns from the Empire State show the following result:

	Dem.	Whig.
SENATE—Old members,	10	13
New	7	2
	—	—
	17	15
HOUSE—	95	33
	—	—
	112	48

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 64.

The democratic majority in the popular vote cannot be ascertained with certainty, but it is not less than 20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Davis, w., has been re-elected Governor, though by a greatly reduced majority, and the whigs have still the ascendancy in both branches of the legislature. We have not got the particulars.

Natural Curiosity.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer tells of a woman in Goochland co., who, when young, was badly burnt on her right knee, and from the burn there has grown a horn, projecting outwards nine inches in length, of an oval form, until it reaches the thick part of the leg. It seems to have every disposition to make its way into the flesh, if not prevented by a pad. At the point where it made its first appearance it is 8 inches in diameter; at the lower end about 3 inches; it is nearly as wide as 3 small fingers, with deep, rough ridges, and has the appearance of the hardest kind of horn, something like a gun flint. It has been growing about five years.

before they attempt to blind the people of this State by their old game of deception and false issues.

### FOR THE FREE TRADER.

#### Lieut. Governor.

Mrs. Editors.—As the time is rapidly approaching for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, I take the liberty of bringing before the public in this section of the State, the name of Wm. A. RICHARDSON of Schuyler county, as a suitable person for the office of Lt. Governor. Should the Convention consider him as worthy of this important station, I can assure the citizens of northern Illinois, that he is, and always has been, the true and undivided friend of the Canal, as well as a firm and decided Democrat. Possessing every qualification requisite for this important trust, I hope to see his claims duly considered by the assembled Democracy at Springfield.

#### A DEMOCRAT.

For the *Illinois Free Trader*.

Mrs. Editors.—I herewith transmit to you a letter from John C. Coffin, Esq., of Salisbury, Conn., with the answer of the board of trustees to whom it is directed. Will you have the kindness to publish them in your paper?

SALISBURY, Conn., Oct. 6, 1841.

To the President and Trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Peru and La Salle.

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present your society a *Church Bell*, hoping that it may be the means of doing much good in your community.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN C. COFFIN.

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P.S.—November 9th, 1841.

DEAR SIR—Your kind letter, together with your valuable present, were duly received. At a subsequent meeting of the board of trustees I held your letter before them, and was instructed to transmit to you the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this board, in behalf of the society we represent, tender to John C. Coffin, Esq., of Salisbury, Conn., our grateful acknowledgments for his very valuable present.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be presented to Mr. Coffin, together with a letter of thanks, and that we cause the same to be published in the *church paper*.

In compliance with the instructions of the board, I hasten to present you a copy of their proceedings. It may be gratifying to you to learn, that your beneficence has furnished the first thing of the kind to be found in this section of the country; and, if I am rightly informed, the largest bell in the state. Although a portion of our citizens in every community respect religious worship, yet it is a rare thing indeed, that they are called together by the sound of the *church going bell*.<sup>5</sup> We hope that the noble example of liberality which you have set, will have its appropriate influence upon other benevolent hearts; and that the time is not far distant when the inhabitants of our fast rising villages will as uniformly respond to the calls of their church bells, as the citizens now do in your own happy New England. Again, sir, permit me to tender you our most hearty thanks for your liberality to us, with the sincere desire that the Great Father of all our mercies will reward your benevolence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
Your ob't servant,  
J. H. ELLMORE.

### Our Portrait Gallery.

Having introduced SALMON RUTHERFORD to the public, on a previous occasion, we have continued our researches and are now able to shed additional light on his distinguished public acts. We quote from the Chicago Democrat, Vol. 4, No. 59. His council can refer accordingly:

#### One cent Reward!

Will be paid for any information of SALMON Rutherford, who distinguished himself as a Post Master at Dresden, La Salle county, two years since. But little description can be given of said Rutherford, except that he is fond of loud talk against the Sub-Treasury bill, he having no confidence in the honesty of man since he himself took our paper without paying for it and pocketed money paid him by a large number of subscribers. The public would do well to send to us for publication any information respecting this ex-post master, and defrauder of the public prints. And let all other papers beware of him!

Nov. 10, 1840.

A Capital Joke.—The whig press address recently adopted at Syracuse, N.Y., commences thus: "The whig party, now the dominant party in